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PANAMA PIKACY.

Headquarters of the De Lesseps and His Associates.

A correspondent of the Boston Bulletin writes from Panama that the half has not been told of the condition of affairs there.

About half a mile from the roadside at Colon is a point of artificial land on which stands thousands of houses erected at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars for the temporary accommodation of De Lesseps and his son. The foundations for the houses and most of the point were made by dumping into the mud machinery purchased for the canal and covering the whole with earth and sand. De Lesseps is credited with having spent two weeks at his house.

On the tops of the hills may be seen the houses built for the engineers and their servants, all elaborate, all dismantled, all decaying. At Colon are some forty or fifty tugs going to decay. On the sidings and special tracks stand lines of abandoned dump cars and locomotives. The common report there is that there are enough abandoned dump cars and locomotives to reach twice across the isthmus (forty-five miles). Vines grow over these rotting vehicles, and the locomotive boilers are so eaten with rust that they may be broken with an ordinary hammer.

Acres and acres are covered with part of cars that have never been set up and large sheds are filled with locomotives, both cars and locomotives being of a special gauge and useless elsewhere.

The fields are full of abandoned machinery and supplies and cars with hoisting engines.

Considerable work has been done on the canal in patches, but as apparently the work was not even made on a level the soil is fast filling in. Dredges are still standing, abandoned in the middle of the canal. No blasting or difficult work has apparently been done what ever. All along the route from Colon to Panama lie a hundred tugs rotting, one on the stocks that had never been launched.

The natives report that the life of the French was one continued debauch, and the thickly strewn champagne bottles gave some color to the story.

Current report has it that thirty thousand dollars per month is still paid out to guard this gigantic graveyard of a great nation's enterprise dug by the unworthy sons to whom she intrusted it.

OUR DEBT TO RUSSIA.

What the United States Owes to the House of Romanoff.

"That we are under tremendous obligations to the house of Romanoff is recognized by every American who knows the history of his country," says the New York Sun. "Whatever may have been the motive which led Catherine II. to join the so-called League of Neutral, the result of the act was to complete the discouragement of the British ministers, to break the stubborn will of George III., and to compel the acknowledgement of American independence. Whatever, again, may have been the purpose controlling the mind of Alexander I. when heaving the Emperor Napoleon, he refused to enforce the Berlin decrees against the American vessels seeking the Baltic ports, there is no doubt that he rescued from ruin our commerce. We accepted redemption at his hands; we profited by his protection, and it behooves us to remember it.

"The services of the house of Romanoff to the American republic culminated in the stand taken on our behalf by Alexander II. at a crisis when our national existence was at stake; the French emperor having put forth his influence at Westminster to join him in intervening on the side of the southern confederacy. Then it was that the czar, who freed the Russian serfs, and England undertook to assure the destruction of the American union and to perpetuate the regime of slavery in the western hemisphere, they would find Russia arrayed against them. Nor was that friendly interposition of Alexander II. confined to words. Simultaneously with the utterance of diplomatic warnings a Russian fleet was directed to proceed under sealed orders to the harbor of New York, and a Russian fleet was dispatched to the bay of San Francisco. For us, for the American republic, for the consolidation of our union, the czar made known his willingness to fight, and there is not the shadow of a doubt that his willingness averted a catastrophe."

SERVED HER SHOE FOR SUPPER.

A Gallant Noble and How He Tamed His Cook's Resources.

Remarkable instances of gallantry are the subject of an article in the San Francisco Examiner, which says: In London a century ago it was no uncommon practice on the part of the "fast men" to drink bumpers to the health of a lady out of her shoe.

The earl of Cork relates an incident of this kind, and to carry the compliment still further, he states that the shoe was ordered to be dressed and served up for supper.

"The cook sat himself seriously to work upon it; he pulled the upper part (which was of fine damask) into fine shreds, and tossed it up into a ragout, pinched the sole, cut the wooden heel into thin slices, fried them in butter and placed them round the dish for garnish. The company testified their affection for the lady by eating heartily of this exquisite imprudence."

VIENNA'S SPINSTER CLUB.

A Queer Organization Just Started in the Austrian Capital.

The members of Vienna have started a spinster club, with the object, as they avow, of bringing about the happy marriage of its members. Bachelors of guaranteed respectability desirous of wedded bliss are to be registered, introduced to available parties, and a record will be kept of the various excellent qualifications of initial members of both sexes. All of which is about as utopian and practical as an association of spinsters would arrange it.

In the first place, only the most utterly object of maidens unwed, as before, as a rubber shoe run down at the heel, would ever consent to be enrolled among the members of this society with the laudable aim, observes the New York Sun. And after they have organized, what are they going to do about it? How will the blind lead the blind? How is one spinster to tell another how to bring a husband to a proper state of willingness? A sixteen-year-old girl, her bridal veil with the bright new wig and her wedding gloves, would have about the philosophy of a village band than the whole body politic of worthy and intellectual spinsterhood.

Another point: Who ever knew a man to want what he could have as well as not? If ever the flower on the lower limb, that the man, in his life for. If Helen of Troy and Cleopatra of Egypt had united with any number of maidens for an avow, their willingness to enter the marriage state, the ill would never have been won. Mark Antony might have posed as a model of marital fidelity.

The only hope for the Vienna spinsterhood is that they will secure the services of some attractive woman in mourning, some beautiful and stately wife unappreciated by her husband, to teach the mysteries of the art of charming hearts. If the members do not do this, the society promptly, they will oblige each of its members to wear a deep and deadly oath never to marry at all. This will not be a secret order; it will be inscribed on the badge of the club, and large fines will be levied if the badge is not worn constantly. If some unwary man does not reveal this to the Viennese maidens, they will seek the consolations of religion, for they will be set apart from everything more noble than the marriage state. The average husband couldn't appreciate them.

FIGHTING OFF CHOLERA.

Science and Statesmanship Must Go Hand in Hand for This Purpose.

If only cholera can be kept fairly in check during the world's fair year, 1893, it will be a great victory for science and statesmanship. Science is concerned with the disease, with quarantine details, with public and private sanitation, and—not least—with experimental inoculation as a preventive, says the Review of Reviews.

The measures of statesmanship that are under consideration in this case for protection against the cholera are the establishment of full national control of quarantine regulations, the establishment of an elaborate national health bureau and the temporary suspension of immigration. The control of quarantine should unquestionably be assumed as a direct function of the federal authority. The immigration question is the difficult one.

In view of the outrageous manner in which for years some of the steamship companies have lashed the indiscriminate movement of European population to America for the sole purpose of gaining the passage money, it is not easy to view with patience the impudence of the steamship lobby at Washington that is now working against any effective measure of suspension, restriction, or control. Too much else that is deeply important is involved to make the intrusion of the emigrant ship owners anything else than an impertinence; and if congress allows legislation to be dictated by these subsidized European companies—which are, in fact, chiefly responsible for the great mass of undesirable immigrants with which we have been flooded in the past ten years—the American people may well be indignant.

Our policy in this matter must not be prescribed by European governments or European ship owners. At present there seems a good prospect that congress may suspend ordinary immigration for one year. The people of the country are ready to approve a sweeping measure that will give them a chance to adjust, properly distribute, and suitably employ the people already here before the floodgates are again thrown open to Europe's teeming hordes of outcasts and refugees.

The Duelists of the North.

Once upon a time a popular southern resident of New York undertook to defend the duello in the case of a peculiarly modern and emancipated club. He was surrounded by young men, no one of whom was anything like his match in argument, but in fifteen minutes he was silenced, if not convinced. His advocacy of the code was at first accepted as a pleasantry; then with a sort of incredulous surprise; then with a touch of well-bred ridicule. His arguments were briefly answered, and he soon dropped the subject, with the curious consciousness that his blows were as ineffectual as strokes delivered through the medium of water instead of air. He was a man suddenly required to live and move in an alien element, and being a person of humor he gave up the useless attempt.

TO TAX BACHELORS.

A Strange Proposition Being Agitated in Canada.

The Newspapers of the Dominion Are Not in Favor of the Many Good Men Gled to Taxes as There Are at Present.

There is a serious movement in Canada in favor of placing a tax on bachelors. For some time past the Hamilton Herald has been almost the sole advocate of the proposition, but recently that paper has been joined by the Montreal Witness, the Winnipeg Free Press and the St. John's Herald, three influential newspapers, and the merchants of Montreal and members of the Quebec government have had the subject under their consideration. The Herald declares that it has been deeply pained by the tone of levity adopted by the Canadian press in the past when discussing such serious and important questions, and that the direction of the argument ought to bear upon it gratifyingly and cause it to rejoice that the bachelors may now be brought under the tax.

"It is becoming more and more apparent," says the Herald, "that a great trouble with Canada is the number of bachelors in it. It is not the country to go to, it is not the country to live in, and instead of trying to bring home to their own countrymen the serious and important duties of a citizen, and keeping them from being led by the tail of a shaggy dog and bachelors, the newspapers of this country are full of little jokes and of every kind of levity. It is not the country to go to, it is not the country to live in, and instead of trying to bring home to their own countrymen the serious and important duties of a citizen, and keeping them from being led by the tail of a shaggy dog and bachelors, the newspapers of this country are full of little jokes and of every kind of levity."

Tradition goes that on a hot summer day, after his task was finished, an old and trusted slave of one of the pioneers got leave to go fishing, and taking his tackle and bait set out for the lake, which he had remarked as a likely place for bass. Arriving there he walked out on a log that projected from the bank and cast his bait. When night came on he had not returned home, and his absence at roll call was noted. The master, however, paid but little attention to the circumstance, thinking that old Isom had probably gone on a lark to some neighboring farm. But when Isom failed to show up next morning old Capt. Bullard became uneasy and went out in search of him. He could learn nothing of the missing slave from the neighbors. Then he organized a party and beat the woods to find him. Strange to say, he had not remembered giving Isom leave to go fishing. Toward sundown a fox hound with the party struck a trail and followed it to the bank of the lake. The hunters went after, and arriving at the lake saw Isom sitting on the log with pole extended and apparently fishing, in deep meditation. He proved deaf to the vociferous calls of his master. The hound springing on the log ran up to the motionless form, sniffed at it and flew back to the bank, howling with fright. Then the old captain dismounted and charged on the log, whip in hand, to chastise the truant. He brought his whip down on the motionless figure with a resounding whack. Still Isom sat still. The old captain caught him by the shoulder. He grasped not flesh and blood, but stone.

The fisherman, his line and pole were petrified. The log on which he sat was also solid. When the captain and his followers had recovered from their fright they made their way home and told their story. Next day a large party of the neighbors went out and found it to be true. They discovered by dropping things into the lake the marvelous effect of the water. The stone log was once a giant hickory. Nuts that had fallen from it were petrified on the bottom. It was thought that Isom must have slipped and fallen into the lake with his pole, and the water on his clothes and tackle took effect when he regained his perch and began fishing.

The extraordinary figure is still intact and there is a movement on foot to transport it, with a section of the log, to the world's fair.

Not even the Italian Immigrant bears more strongly the peasant stamp than the Scandinavian. The latter seldom stop in the region, but when they do their industry, honest and perseverance usually bring success. Most of those that come are farm laborers, and they are ready to undertake the hardest and most repulsive work. Sooner or later they take to gardening or earthing, familiar and congenial tasks, and at these they succeed. It is not uncommon to find a loutish Swede or Norseman who has saved in a few years enough money to carry him back for a summer visit to his old home.

Many of those pretty and suggestive little words that serve as names for Japanese girls are as charming in English as in Japanese, for it is not uncommon for a Jap girl to bear the name of a flower. On the other hand, however, many girls in Japan bear the name of some homely domestic utensil, as frying pan or dust brush. Doubtless this results from the custom common among some peoples of naming a child for the first object that strikes the father's eye after the little one has come into the world.

SINKING LAKES.

A Curious Legend of One in Tennessee.

Anything Thrown Into the Waters of Stone Lake Becomes Petrified—A Negro Fisherman's Remarkable Fate.

The inhabitants of that part of west Tennessee known as the "earthquake belt" are considerably exercised over the gradual sinking of the lakes formed by the earthquake of 1811. The water level is descending without any apparent cause, although the streams that empty into some of the lakes are not affected. This is taken by the Pittsburgh Dispatch to be evidence that the soil at the bottom of these sheets of water is becoming seamy from seismic action beneath, thus allowing the water to escape into unknown basins below. The effects of the unexplained phenomenon are most apparent in Stone Lake, a beautiful body of water situated in Lauderdale county. The lake is about a mile long and a half a mile wide and has an average depth of twenty feet, but a clear is that the smallest objects can be seen on the bottom. A more inviting place for the angler could not be found anywhere, but, strange to say, while the other waters in that region are alive with fish, no living thing has ever been seen in Stone Lake, and the people of the vicinity contend that the water is certain death to any creature that drinks it. The wild fowls avoid it, though they swim in the adjoining ponds and bayous. Another peculiarity of the uncanny water is that anything cast into it quickly petrifies; hence the name it bears. And thereby hangs a tale, which, incredible as it may sound, is nevertheless devoutly believed by the simple inhabitants of the locality. It goes back to seventy years ago, when the country was first settled by emigrants from North Carolina.

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MUSTACHES ON MINISTERS.

A Queer Effect Attributed to the Hirsute Abolitionist.

Recently an attack was made by a clergyman on clerical beards, and priests who wear these facial ornaments were wanted that they were a stumbling block to their congregations. This, according to the London Telegraph, is a state of matters serious enough in all truth. But worse remains to be told. A correspondent in the London Standard paper gravely writes:

"I am convinced, after a great deal of observation, that the clerical mustache in particular has an injurious effect upon the brain." If this gentleman be correct, the cause of the deterioration of the human race, and especially of parents, is at once made apparent, for of late there has developed among men of all nations, especially clerical gentlemen, a great desire to grow as formidable mustaches as nature and art combined permit. Hence the decrease of brain power. It also satisfactorily explains the low position in the mental world occupied by the specimens of humanity called "mashers" or "dudes," who devote most of their time to pulling and twirling such mustaches as belong to them. Convocation is clearly bound to inquire into this important question, and if it be veritably shown that the wearing of mustaches injuriously affects the brain, nothing remains to be done but to pass a gravamen, an articles clerical, or whatever else may be necessary, sternly prohibiting all clerical mustaches under pain of excommunication. The same gentleman says: "I can well remember the general appearance of the clergy fifty years ago, and I must say that, whatever their faults, they were a more manly-looking race than their mustached successors of today."

AMONG THE ESQUIMAUX.

Some of the Rites and Ceremonies of This Northern Race.

Esquimaux are believers in ghosts. They also believe in the transmigration of the soul; that spirits return to animals, winds, rocks, ice and water; that they are evil, angry or good, as the elements are favorable or unfavorable; and that they can be appeased by hoodoo rites if the performer is sufficiently versed in occult sciences. To change the wind, for instance, records a contemporary, they chant, drum and howl against it, build fires, shoot against it, and, as a last resort, fire the graves of the dead. The tribes put hoodoo on each other by ceremonial dancing and howling. The hoodoo of total destruction upon neighbors is the building of a fire within eight of those coming under their displeasure. Tribal relations are severed by making a fire outside and burning all ornaments or disguises used in ceremonial dances, such as "rivers" skins, deer horns and masks. Tribes hoodooed retaliate; but with families and individuals it is different. Outlawed by their tribes or relatives they become discouraged and go off and die. Eclipses of the moon almost paralyze the people with fear. Arctic earthquakes having been coincident with eclipses of the moon, they say that an eclipse is a shadow of the earth being piled up and shaken. All the uninitiated in a village will howl and drum till it has passed, thinking they have driven it off. Among the Nootka all hands rally around a pair of buckskins, form a circle and march to the music of drums and chants till the eclipse is over.

AN OLD PARIS CUSTOM.

A French Commissary's Annual Present of a Box of Candles.

Certain old customs die hard, otherwise, notes the London Standard, a Paris official, who has just received a present of ten pounds of candles, would not have had this gift offered him. The man thus annually favored is the police commissary of the district of St. Germain l'Auxerrois in Paris; he receives his box of candles from the chamber of notaries. The origin of this observance dates a long way back. It arose out of a dispute between the police commissary of the Chatelet and the corporation of notaries. The duty of the former was to hold a lighted candle at the door of the chamber as the legal gentlemen were entering it, and on one occasion the commissary complained that it was unfair for the expense of the candles to fall upon him, contending that he ought rather to receive an indemnity for his services. He gained his point, and from that time forward the commissary was given three hundred pounds of wax annually. In the course of time the three hundred pounds of wax have gradually melted away and dwindled, till in the present day the ancient custom has come down to the gift of a ten-pound box of composite candles. Very likely it will not be long before the offering of this substitute for the original gift will be dropped.

He Made Allowance.

A French journal reports the case of a man who entered a coffee house and sat down near a customer who was reading the morning newspaper which belonged to the establishment. "After you with the paper, if you please," said the new-comer. The other man nodded assent and went on reading, but at the end of half an hour had hardly finished the first column. Just as the waiting customer was about making a second and perhaps impatient application he noticed that the reader had lost one of his organs of sight. His resentment vanished. "Ah," said he, in a low voice, "I am not surprised. The poor man has only one eye and has to read everything twice over."

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 6, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

J. S. DAKS—Merchants' Exchange.
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G. E. KELLOGG—529 Pine Street.

A Secunder.

A drummer named J. D. Spencer was to marry an estimable young lady in San Francisco last week, but on the morning of the day set for the wedding he was found dead in his bed at the Palace Hotel, having committed suicide. It was soon found out that he had a reputed wife in San Francisco, and one or two others in other States. This man Spencer had been posing in good society in that city as a "nice man," as the following item from a San Francisco paper shows:

"A deep gloom was cast over the street by the spread of the sad intelligence that J. D. Spencer had just been found dead in his bed at the Grand Hotel. When we saw him last, on Tuesday just before noon, he was the picture of fine manhood and good health, as well as of buoyant and high hopes. Genial in his nature, kindly in all his impulses, warm-hearted in his friendship and upright in his dealings, J. D. Spencer leaves a great host of sorrowing friends to mourn his loss and to sympathize with the most estimable lady whose dream of happiness is so rudely broken by the cold hand of death."

San Francisco is full of such secondaries and they have the run of the best society circles. This should be a lesson to girls to ascertain something of the history of the men who may wish to pay them attention. Parents should always make it their first business to inquire into the character of the men who visit their houses as would-be suitors for the hand of a daughter. Girls are too often captured by a well-fitting suit of clothes and a beautiful mustache.

THE FAIR.

The great World's Exposition, the Columbian Fair, was formally opened on Monday last at Chicago by President Cleveland, who, after a brief address, "touched the button" and set in motion the machinery of the greatest World's exposition civilization has ever conceived of. The day was a legal holiday for the people of Chicago, and the mass of people to witness the ceremonies was immense, and the pressure of such a surging mass of people, each individual being anxious to be in front to see all, came near resulting in a great loss of life, the brief ceremonies only preventing such an outcome.

The Exposition is not what it should be at its opening, and more particularly when its duration is limited to six months, as a month or so will pass before it is really complete. Many of the buildings are far from finished, and the California building is in the list of the incomplete ones, and people are advised not to go to Chicago before June, if they wish to see much of the exhibits, as much will not be in place before that time.

The enterprising Chicagoans may well be proud of their achievements in giving to the World such an exhibition, and the country will profit by it, in its being the one great factor in cementing the friendship existing between the United States and "all the rest of mankind." The allowing of thousands of foreign sailors and mariners, all armed, to parade through the streets of New York was an object lesson for all the great Powers of Europe, none of which would allow even a handful of foreign troops to parade in any of their cities.

If President Cleveland is "down" on newspaper men he has made an honorable exception in selecting a California newspaper man—and a poor county editor at that—in the person of Thomas L. Thompson, the pioneer publisher of the Monoma Democrat, and formerly Congressman from the Third District, to be Minister to Brazil. Our Presidents are finding out that when they want a good man to fill an office they will always find lots of them by referring to any newspaper directory.

The Bridgeport CHRONICLE-UNION is now 25 years old. It is an able and honest advocate of Mono county's best interests.—Main Valley Tidings.

NEW TO-DAY.

Teachers' Examination.

Office of the Superintendent of Public Schools, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal., May 1, 1893.
THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1893, at Bridgeport.
Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:
Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Composition, United States History, Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Elementary Drawing, Physiology, Etymology, Civil Government, Elementary Bookkeeping, Vocal Music.
The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificates are as follows:
Philosophy, Algebra, English Literature.
CORNELIA RICHARDS, Superintendent of Schools.

WILL IT NEVER DOWN?

The people of Nevada are greatly excited over the proposition to annex Utah to Nevada. Many are in favor of the scheme, and its opponents are few. The Reno Journal, in discussing the question, and referring to the constitutional impediments in the way of annexation, says:

"There is, however, no constitutional impediment in the way of accepting territory on the western line of the State and if Congress desires to do something for Nevada and can arrange with California to cede all of the territory in that State lying east of the summit of the Sierra Nevada to the State of Nevada, the act would be highly appreciated and the transfer would doubtless be very satisfactory to the inhabitants of the eastern slope of their climate, soil and resources are similar to those of Nevada and they are now obliged to pass through Nevada to reach the capital of California."

Will this "annexation of Eastern California—Alpine, Mono and Inyo counties to Nevada," never down?

The question of annexing the three counties above mentioned has been before the Legislatures of Nevada several times, and appeals have been made to the Legislature of California to have this State give up the Eastern slope counties to Nevada, making the boundary line, but California has just as persistently declined to part with her territory. The people of the Eastern slope of California have no desire to be annexed to Nevada. And why should they? What would they gain? Nothing. The mere fact of our people being obliged to pass through Nevada at certain seasons of the year, to reach the Capital of the State, is no reason why we should secede. Our people would go to Sacramento and San Francisco all the same. We would be very foolish to join fortunes with a State that is steadily retrograding and with a State tax that is yearly increasing, with nothing to show for it. Financially, California is one of the best States in the Union. Our State taxes are about one half those of Nevada's, and our county taxes are about half what the county taxes are in our neighboring State. The people of California have something to show for the money they pay into the State Treasury. Our State is full of charitable and other institutions of a public character. Its resources are diversified and immense, while Nevada is dependent on its silver mines. When they flourish, the State is jubilant, but when they close down the people are down hearted, and seek pastures new, there being nothing in sight for them to do to keep the wolf from the door. It will not be many years before we will have a railroad running through Mono county to San Francisco, and then our people will have not a particle of interest in going to Nevada for anything. Our neighbors might as well drop the "annexation of Eastern California to Nevada" scheme and direct their whole attention to Utah. We are not going to be wedded to Nevada, and California is not going to part with any of her territory, but on the contrary we expect to take a slice of Nevada's to the amount of from one to three miles, when the new boundary line survey is completed.

The Southern Pacific has reduced its freight tariff very much, so it will be in order for the San Francisco merchants to go back on their new steamship project and ship by rail again. The average San Francisco merchant will not let "principle" interfere with his "interest," if his bank account can be increased. Those who have their goods come by the round-about way of Panama will find their interior customers getting their supplies more expeditiously from the East by rail. The interior buyer can purchase his stock in Sacramento at a great saving over San Francisco in the original cost and in freights and time, as the rate is lower and a day can be gained in transportation.

Many of the States have Arbor Days, on which trees are planted on the highways, etc. Why should not California have such a day. What beautiful drives we could have all over the State, if fine shade trees could be set out along their sides.

It is said that this country is to have an influx of Germans from Russia.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.
D. J. McPHAIL, Plaintiff,
vs.
MABEL McPHAIL, Defendant.
Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County. CHAS. L. HAYES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The People of the State of California send Greeting to
MABEL McPHAIL, Defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a Decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant herein, and for the custody of the minor child, Daniel McPhail, (issue of said marriage), as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file in this action, a copy of which accompanies a copy of this summons, and to which you are hereby referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.
Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Mono. D. J. McPhail, Plaintiff, vs. Mabel McPhail, Defendant. Summons. Filed April 15th, 1893. J. D. Murphy, Clerk. CHAS. L. HAYES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.
D. J. McPHAIL, Plaintiff,
vs.
MABEL McPHAIL, Defendant.
Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County. CHAS. L. HAYES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The People of the State of California send Greeting to
MABEL McPHAIL, Defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a Decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant herein, and for the custody of the minor child, Daniel McPhail, (issue of said marriage), as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file in this action, a copy of which accompanies a copy of this summons, and to which you are hereby referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.
Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Mono. D. J. McPhail, Plaintiff, vs. Mabel McPhail, Defendant. Summons. Filed April 15th, 1893. J. D. Murphy, Clerk. CHAS. L. HAYES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The naval review at New York on the 27th ult. was a grand affair, the nations being represented by their best men-of-war. The weather, however, was not so good, raining most of the time. The day the sailors and mariners of the fleet put in there being over 8,000 of them in line.

It is said that Governor Flower, of New York, will commute the sentence of young Harris, who murdered his young bride, to imprisonment for life. It will be an outrage on Justice, if he does.

Up to April 27th, 1,448 carloads of oranges had been shipped from Riverside, equal to the total of shipments last year, and there are 700 carloads more to ship.

Nathaniel Hunter, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the past 26 years, died in San Francisco on the 27th of April.

It is said that a Chicago thief tried to steal the urn containing the ashes of Columbus, now on exhibition at the Fair, but was frightened off.

The California Press Association excursion to Chicago will leave San Francisco on Monday next, the 8th.

Placer county shipped its first strawberries for this season on the 27th April, much later than usual.

NEW TO-DAY.

Scrofula

In Its Worst Form—"White Swelling" Cured.

The remarkable effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla in the following case illustrates the power of this medicine over all blood diseases.

"My son, 7 years old, had a white swelling come on his right leg below the knee, which contracted the muscles so that his leg was drawn up at right angles. Physicians lanced the swelling, which discharged freely, but did not help him materially. I considered him

A Confirmed Cripple.

I was about to take him to Cincinnati for an operation, expecting his leg would have to be taken off and began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla in order to get up his strength. The medicine woke up his appetite, and soon pieces of bone were discharged from the sore. We continued with Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it seemed to be doing him so much good, and the discharge from the sore decreased, the swelling went down, the leg straightened out, and in a few months he had perfect use of his leg. He is now apparently as well as ever." JOHN L. McMANUS, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

LEGAL.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, made on First day of March, 1893, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of Charles, William, Edward, Roy and Daniel Schuman, minors, the undersigned, the Guardian of said minors, will sell at public auction, in the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the 15th day of MAY, 1893, at ONE o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, at Bridgeport, in the said County of Mono, All the right, title, interest and estate of the said minors, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the said County of Mono, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in Bridgeport, Mono County, California, and containing and situate at the corner of Main and School Streets, on the West side of School street, and running southerly along said street 300 feet to Kinney Street, thence west 300 feet to Main Street; thence along said street easterly 100 feet in place of beginning, and containing 20,000 square feet of land. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the revenues and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the said Guardian on the day of sale, balance on completion of a copy of this summons. Deed at expense of purchaser.

M. J. CODY, Guardian of the persons and estates of Charles, William, Edward, Roy and Daniel Schuman, Minors.

Dated April 14th, 1893.
W. O. PARKER, Attorney for Guardian, ap15

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

MARY ELIZABETH MILLER, Plaintiff,
vs.
BEN. HUGGINS MILLER, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County. WM. O. PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The People of the State of California, send Greeting to BEN. HUGGINS MILLER, Defendant.
You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant herein, for the custody of the minor child, said marriage and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file in this action, a copy of which accompanies a copy of this summons, and to which you are hereby referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, this 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.
Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Mono. Mary Elizabeth Miller, Plaintiff, vs. Ben. Huggins Miller, Defendant. Summons. Filed April 2d, 1893. J. D. Murphy, Clerk. WM. O. PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (50) of said tax, is now due and payable; and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto.

ALSO, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one-half (50) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 24th day of November, 1892, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent. was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1893, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent. will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY, 1893, the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1893, and will be sold on the

THIRD DAY OF JULY, 1893, at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coins. Checks will be cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January, 24, 1893.
M. P. HAYES, Tax Collector of Mono County, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his valuable ranch—the "Willow."

The Ranch comprises two hundred acres, and yields a crop of one hundred tons of hay, which can be largely increased. It is also a great producer of vegetables. For further particulars address

D. M. WALKER, 281 Bridgeport Mono County, California.

W. A. R. LOOSE, ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES, ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY, NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Water Rights, Land and Mining Legislation a specialty. d7-2m

WM. O. PARKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. 1e12-1f

R. S. MINER, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. 1e14f

P. G. HUGHES, BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER.

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HOUSE AND OX SHEDS, AND GENERAL JOINING

R. A. LEALE, MANUFACTURER OF Sarsaparilla and Iron

Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, Soda Water

Etc. BODIE, CAL.

DR. JORDAN & CO'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1031 Market St., San Francisco. (between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office, 211 Geary St. Diseases of men, structure, loss of method, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of surgery. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS TO Eastern Cities

ARE SOLD BY THE Southern Pacific Company.

AT RENO.

E. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with Mr. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH D. GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GODDARD, Gen. Pass. Agt. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address

W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address

JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

\$10. FAST TIME AND CHEAP FARE.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA.

(On ARRIVAL OF STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE, and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks, CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR

Genoa and Carson. R. GELATT, Proprietor.

\$10.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Rates of tolls on the

EASTWALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team..... \$1 50

Loaded wagon and two animals..... 1 00

Each additional pair of animals..... 50

Horseman..... 25

Pack animals, each..... 25

Hogs and sheep, each..... 5

Loose stock, each..... 5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team..... \$1 50

Loaded wagon and two animals..... 1 00

Each additional pair of animals..... 50

Horseman..... 25

Pack animals, each..... 25

Hogs and sheep, each..... 5

Loose stock, each..... 5

Empty teams, half-price.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

First-Class in Its Appointments.

Free Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited. my20-4f LEWIS A. MURPHY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Main street.

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD, Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accommodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL, JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONOMA WAGON ROADS.

(65 miles from Sonoma and 80 from Bodie) MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River. Commodious Stabling. my20-4f

BARNETT'S HOTEL, COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 61 from Bodie.

D. M. BARNETT, Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 10-1f

PALACE SALOON, (Brick Building) MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HENNESSY (V.O.) BRANDY and WILLIAM PITT CUBAN HAND-MADE CIGARS.

FINE WINES, LI

BEN BUTLER'S BLUFF.

How the General Circumvented an Adventure.

A Nervy Game That Was Boldly Played, But It Failed to Win Against the Great Lawyer's Superior Shrewdness.

"There is an unwritten chapter in the history of the Baltimore convention of 1860," said Gen. Cogswell to a Washington Star man, "which I think it is the proper time to relate, and which shows Butler's wonderful nerve. After the Charleston convention had seceded and the convention was moved to Baltimore Caleb Cushing was designated as its presiding officer. A female adventurer thought here was a good chance to make something out of the occasion, and she came up, claiming to have certain letters written by Cushing, which she threatened to make public and give to the republicans unless she was paid a large amount for them. Cushing was greatly worried at thought of the charge and sent for Butler to see if he could suggest any way of getting rid of the woman.

"Butler agreed to take charge of the matter and went over to Barnum's hotel, where he found in a magnificent suite of apartments a very handsomely dressed and beautiful woman of the world and possessed of abundant nerve. She looked at him who he was, and then she looked at the letters. The woman was very haughty and declined to have anything to do with Mr. Butler or any one else except Mr. Cushing himself. She said if Mr. Cushing wanted the letters he could come over and get them, but he could not have them by proxy, and then she went on to say that in view of the importance of the letters and the exigencies of the case she had no doubt the republicans would pay her a large sum for the letters, as they would be most effective campaign documents.

"Just because of the exigencies of the political situation," replied Butler, "just because the letters that you claim to have in your possession written by Mr. Cushing are so important, and just because they would prove such effective campaign literature, is the reason why these letters must be surrendered to me, and why you will not see Mr. Cushing, and neither he nor any of his friends will pay a single dollar for them." She grew extremely indignant at such remarks from Butler, and told him that the conversation might as well cease there, and he could leave the room.

"Butler, however, was not to be bluffed off. He refused to leave, and told her that she must surrender the documents. She absolutely refused to consider it a moment unless she was paid a tremendous sum, and finally said that if Mr. Butler did not leave her apartments she would have him removed by the people in the hotel. Butler then saw that time for parleying had gone by and that he must resort to extreme measures.

"Drawing himself up to his full height and looking her squarely in the eyes, he said: 'Madame, do you know where you are?'

"She replied: 'Yes; I am in Barnum's hotel in Baltimore.'

"Exactly," said Butler, "in Baltimore, and do you know that there are ten thousand men who for a five dollar bill would be only too glad to put your body in a sack and throw it into the Potomac?"

"The woman smiled. She saw at once that she had a man worthy of her nerve to deal with and that if she was not very careful she might find herself in great peril, and she consented to surrender the letters to Butler for the payment of one hundred dollars and her ticket to New York. Next morning Butler handed her one hundred dollars, a ticket to New York, and saw her off on the train. The woman has never been heard of from that day to this."

A Letter from the Sea.

A message from the sea with a world of pithos was brought in by the tide on the Yorkshire coast the other day. It was written in pencil on a dead batten and was in these words: "Whoever picks this up shall know that Callie Oa was run down by unknown steamer. No more time. Sinking. May the Lord comfort my mother." The handwriting was identified as that of a lad who had sailed in the Callie Oa as an apprentice to the trade of the sea. Further investigation brought to light the facts that fourteen months ago the bark set sail loaded with coal. She was driven back by rough weather, and after a few days resumed her voyage, but never reached port. A basket bearing her name was picked up on the coast of Holland nearly a year ago; but until this rude message came to hand nothing was known as to her fate. The sea brought it to the very coast from which she sailed. All hands must have perished, with the little apprentice boy. What a picture! The boy scribbling his message, the ship going down and the unknown steamer disappearing. If the master of the destroying craft knows what was done he must feel the torments of the murderer.

A New South American Revolution.

The comparative steadiness and prosperity of the Argentine Republic has hitherto distinguished it from the other squabbling communities, called, for want of a better name, South American republics. But now the spirit of unrest has begun to manifest itself here also. Trouble has broken out in the province of Corrientes, and the insurrection is spreading. The soldiers have become unmanageable, and it is probable that the trouble will involve the whole army. Every indication points to the deposition of the president in the course of a few months. Meanwhile the government party, it is likely, will try to defend themselves, so we have once more the picture of a republic—a South American republic, of course—in a turmoil. It is the old story: President and officials elected with wild enthusiasm; a breathing time follows, then revolution, murder of the elected government, and so on, endlessly. South American presidents seem to be like nippins, put up only to be knocked down.

PUZZLED MONKEYS.

A Caterpillar Invades Their Quarters with Terrible Results.

One of the cages in the menagerie was inhabited by an atelea, or prehensile-tailed monkey from Central America, and a dog-faced monkey from western Africa. Each held the other in supreme contempt. The African mused silently over his own strength and looked scornfully at the spider-like arms of the atelea in captivity, while the American didn't think much of a monkey who had such a short stumpy tail as his companion.

One day a caterpillar, a long brown hairy one, crept into the cage. Where it had come from no one knew, but there it was treading its quiet way across the cage. The atelea spied it, and stopping in his gymnastic exercises dropped to the ground to investigate the newcomer. For a short time he looked quizzically and wonderingly at the woolly object, which went quietly along. Then the right hand was thrust out timidly, and as the fingers touched the caterpillar it curled up into a hairy ball. The monkey jumped back, blinked his eyes as if to be certain of what was what, glibbered and then with the aid of his tail drew himself up to one of the horizontal bars and looked down wonderingly. The dog-faced monkey looked on from above with apparent scornful unconcern. The little act was rehearsed again and again, whenever the caterpillar uncoiled itself and started for some untold goal. At last a happy thought struck the atelea. There was a small stick in the cage, and grasping this with both hands the valiant monkey, with many a growl and look upon his face, started in to "do up" the uncanny intruder. He jabbed down at the unoffending visitor several times with a sadly inaccurate aim, hopping back after each attempt and making such comical faces that the onlookers were fairly convulsed with laughter.

The dog-faced monkey alone was still, silent and circumspect. At last, after many attempts, the stick came down flat on the caterpillar, crushing out its life. The atelea bent forward to see the defunct crawler, and was just about to make a meal of its poor victim when there dropped from the upper perch, on the spider-legged atelea, the dog-faced monkey, who quickly demolished the remains of the caterpillar, while the atelea gave vent to his disappointment in plaintive cries, angry grumbles and acrobatic performances which "brought down the house," the spectators of this small tragedy.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Dog Was Not Touched.

In a parlor car on an eastern train sat a richly-dressed young woman, tenderly holding a very small poodle. "Madam," said the conductor, as he punched her ticket, "I am very sorry, but you can't have your dog in this car. It's against the rules." "I shall hold him in my lap all the way," she replied, "and he will disturb no one." "That makes no difference," said the conductor; "I couldn't allow my own dog here. Dogs must ride in the baggage car. I'll fasten him all right for you." "Don't you touch my dog, sir!" said the young woman, excitedly; "I will trust him to no one!" and with indignant tread she marched to the baggage car, tied her dog and returned. About fifty miles further on, when the conductor came along she asked him: "Will you tell me if my dog is all right?" "I am very sorry," said the conductor, politely, "but you tied him to a trunk, and he was thrown off with it at the last station."—Chicago News.

What a Druggist Should Know.

Oberrill dock K and Crows of Cipliment.
Compound Car Pills.
Please send me 10ct. Worth of Love drops. Truly yours.
Blitter Apple 10c. Sweet Caporal Cigarettes, 5c. Chamo Gum, 5c.
10c. glycerine with a little carbolic acid, ammonia, Florida water, barum (hay rum).
I want 5 cents of Mofine pills, the little ones.
I dine of pot ash.
Please send me a dime worth of vurnbin whilky.
2c. flax seed the hole ones.
Asclepias (acetic acid).
Please send me 15c Worth of 3 grain quine Capsuls please put them up fresh.
Please send me 1 Doz of Calomel for an agable Person, and two Doses of Cathotic Pills.—Pharmaceutical Era.

A Strength-Giving Drug.

Much has been heard of late of drugs, leaves of plants etc., with the property of conferring upon mankind the power to withstand fatigue. A pastil which is said to take the place of food and drink was lately tested on a company of Roumanian soldiers who completed a march of seventy-five miles in twenty-seven hours, and whose sole food during that time was in the form of these pastils. First, each man had a pastil every hour, and later on three every hour; at the same time the pastils dissolved in a small quantity of water were supplied to the horses which accompanied the troops. At the conclusion of the march both men and officers declared that they felt no fatigue whatever, and spoke highly of the sustaining powers of the new preparation. The pastils are said to contain a large quantity of caffeine.—Brandon Buckner.

Stub Ends of Thought.

It is so much easier to talk too much than it is to think too much.
Nobody hates to see a smile coming.
The heart into which no rain falls becomes parched and sterile.
We may love twice, but never the same.
Hope is grease to the wheels of endeavor.
The first offense may be an impulse; the second, never.
Spring is the "jimmy" that opens the buds.
Only God can control the human heart.
Melody is the molasses of music.
Sin is seldom shameless.—Detroit Free Press.

ONE MILLION GRAVES.

Statistics of the Dead Buried in or Near Brooklyn.

Brooklyn is entirely bounded on the south and east by graveyards, but few of the residents of the city realize that over 500,000 people are buried so near them. Including those who lie in the Washington cemetery and the Lutheran cemetery, which are just beyond the city line, the number aggregates about 1,000,000.

The largest of these burial places is Greenwood, lying in the heart of what is now the populous Eighth ward of Brooklyn. Over 300,000 persons lie in this one cemetery. There are about 200,000 in the Evergreens, to the east of the city, while Cypress Hills and the Holy Cross cemeteries contain close to 150,000 each.

The latter is controlled by the Roman Catholic church, and only worshippers in that church are permitted to be buried in it.

Washington cemetery in Gravesend is for Hebrews only, and in it and the Lutheran cemetery over the Queens county line nearly 300,000 persons sleep.

The annual interments in these cemeteries average about 4,000, but during the present year this is expected to reach 6,000, owing to the recent epidemic of choleraic complaints. On one Sunday last summer there were 600 funerals, and the last one did not get to the cemetery gates until after dark.—N. Y. Times.

"THAT BEATS BOB TAIL."

Origin of a Phrase Much Heard in Southern States.

The phrase "That Beats Bob Tail" is not uncommon, even now, in many parts of the country, especially in the south. Its origin is traceable to a race which occurred about 1840, or shortly before that year, on the famous Fairfield track on the Mechanicsville turnpike near Richmond, Va.

In those days Bob Pindexter lived in Richmond. He was a sporting man, wore fine clothes and owned a number of horses. Among his animals was one he named Pizarro, a plain bay gelding, with black mane and tail, the latter bobbed short. There was nothing extraordinary about the horse and nobody looked upon him as a racer. But Pindexter took a notion that he could run. He refused to drive Pizarro about Richmond hitched to a buggy.

On the day that he was advertised to appear on the track a great crowd was present and the excitement ran high, for a good deal of money had been put up on other horses. To the astonishment of everybody Pizarro beat every horse on the track, and the people went fairly wild. Bob-tailed Pizarro never made much of a record. He won two or three races and then went to pieces.

For years afterward when anything extraordinary happened in that section it was said of it: "That beats Bob Tail."—Rider and Driver.

WHAT A CHANCE.

Startling Manner in Which Little Charley Grasped the New Idea.

A clever teacher who has the power of calling out originally in her pupils says that she should certainly have no time for the use of text books if she attempted to answer all the startling questions asked her in the class. One day the attraction of gravitation was under discussion, and Charley Beale volunteered the opinion that he "didn't see any need of it, anyway."

"It seems to me," said Charley, "there's no particular use in having the earth attract things. Now, when the apple fell, and made Newton think out the reason—why, that apple might just as well have stayed where it was till somebody gathered it."

"You play ball, don't you?" asked the teacher.

"Yes'm."

"Suppose you hit the ball very high, what happens?"

"It falls."

"But if there were no attraction toward the earth, it wouldn't fall. Don't you think that might prove inconvenient?"

Charley did not answer immediately. His eyes were bright with the light of a new idea.

"My!" he broke forth, involuntarily. "What a chance for a home run!"—Youth's Companion.

ENGLISH GIRLS.

Fashion Now Allows Them to Walk Out Unaccompanied.

The independence of action characteristic of the day as regards the feminine world exercises a marked effect upon the attitude taken up by young English girls belonging to the upper classes. Formerly they were hedged round by many restraints; they were not allowed to go here or there without being guarded by one of their own sex, either by mother or maid. Did they go shopping, a maid must go, too, and sit in the shop side by side with them; did they go out to afternoon tea or to make a call, the maid must go, too, and wait in the hall. It is now considered quite permissible and quite conventional for a young girl to walk by herself through the streets of London. She may walk alone when shopping, when visiting, when attending classes or lectures, to early and late church services, to study art at South Kensington and other museums, or travel by train on district, main or suburban lines, or wherever engagements lead. The line is certainly drawn at walking in Hyde park alone, although some few independent maidens consider their pet dogs sufficient protection even there, but there is no restriction as to the length of time a young lady may look in at shop windows.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Evidence of Wealth.

"And who lives in the big house opposite?"

"Mr. Flinders, sir—and Mrs. Flinders—the old veterinary surgeon and his wife."

"They must be pretty well off, I should think, to live in a house like that."

"Oh, yes, sir, very rich, indeed. Why, they had a golden wedding there the week before last!"—Funch.

NEWSPAPER NEWS.

The circulation of the Tocain, a London anarchist newspaper, has been prohibited in France.

The Lexington (Mo.) News runs a divorce department under the head of "Vital Statistics."

The Sioux Indians have a newspaper published at Madison, S. D., called the Anpokin. Its motto is from Luke 1, 78: "Wankantunhan Anpokin Hiyoun-hi-pl."

A Palms newspaper offers prizes for the best designs for a new issue of French postage stamps. The present stamps, issued in 1875, have always been subjected to much harsh criticism.

The Halls (Ga.) Weekly announces the following as its subscription rates: "One year, two bushels of oats; six months, two gallons sorghum; three months, one quart sweet mash—invariably in advance."

A NEWSPAPER for the blind, the Weekly Summary, printed in Braille type, and published in London, has just passed its thirty-fourth number. It has a considerable circulation, its success being evidenced by a recent enlargement of the paper.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The average weight of the Chinese brain is said to be heavier than the average weight of the brain in any other race.

A BRITISH scientist recently stated that if a man weighing one hundred and forty pounds were placed under a hydraulic press and squeezed flat, the result would be one hundred and five pounds of water and thirty-five pounds of dry residue.

Recent studies of cancer not only indicate that it is an organic growth, but almost certainly prove that it is itself liable to the attack of another parasite. Better acquaintance with the relations of these parasites may possibly bring the long-sought method of arresting cancer.

DR. FRANCIS DOWLING, of Cincinnati, has published the result of his examination into the effect of tobacco chewing on the eyes. The experiments covered three thousand cases, and showed that ninety-five per cent. suffered with visual troubles, and nearly as many exhibited muscular deterioration.

NATURE'S ODD IDEAS.

A FOUR-LEGGED hen is one of the entries at a poultry show in Concord, N. H.

INTOXICATING liquors have been made from the sap of the birch, the willow the poplar and the sycamore.

A hog killed at Seio, Ore., was found to have two perfect stomachs and two complete sets of intestines. The owner never noticed anything unusual about the animal when it was alive except that it had a wonderful appetite.

A NON-VENOMOUS South African snake (dasyatis scabra) lives entirely on bird's eggs. Each egg is swallowed whole, and by a muscular contraction of the gullet its contents flow into the stomach, while the shell is rejected by the mouth in the form of a pellet.

TORNADOES originate in the tropics, and are chiefly found in five localities, the West Indies, Bengal bay and the Chinese coast, north of the equator, and the South Indian ocean, off Madagascar, and in the South Pacific, near Samoa.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

THE public libraries of all Europe contain 21,000,000 volumes; those of America, 50,000,000 volumes.

QUEEN VICTORIA, when young, had poetic ambition. Under an assumed name she sent to a London publisher enough verses to make a book. They were promptly "returned, with thanks."

MR. CHARLES HENRY PEARSON, an Englishman, has written a book in which he claims to have proved that the great races of the world are losing ground, and that the Chinese, Hindoos and South American half-breeds are the coming leaders of civilization.

MME. MONJESKA's last meeting with Lord Tennyson was most pathetic. She accompanied him from London to his country house. After dinner he read a portion of "In Memoriam" to her, and she was so overcome with emotion that she knelt at his feet and kissed his hand. Lord Tennyson at the time said he had never received more sincere praise.

A LITTLE MISCELLANY.

THERE is danger of a rabbit plague in Kansas similar to that of Australia.

BLOOD travels from the heart through the arteries at the rate of a mile in seven and one-third minutes—twelve feet in one second.

SCOTLAND is going to make a special exhibit at the Chicago fair of a hundred stalwart Highlanders in full national costume. They will be picked for size and strength, and not for good looks. After the fair, or before its close if the sensation of their appearance grows weak, they will make a tour of this country.

KANSAS society made an interesting innovation in anniversary celebrations at Hutchinson recently by celebrating a diamond wedding, from which the bridegroom was absent because of an untimely death. The bride was still alive, however, and capable of enjoying a good thing, so the anniversary was duly and becomingly celebrated.

IMPERSONAL MENTION.

IN Pennsylvania a man has been fined \$1,000 for calling another a "Molly Maguire."

A MICHIGAN man quit smoking on the 18th of January this year, and in one week's time he claimed to have gained four pounds of flesh.

A FRENCH merchant, the victim of several defaulting cashiers, now advertises for "a cashier as honest as possible and paralyzed in both legs."

THERE are now living within a radius of ten miles of Ashland, Me., eight American women who are the mothers of one hundred and two children, eighty of whom are living in the enjoyment of good health and sound minds.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

THE PIONEER

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